

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

SUMMARY OF COVERAGE

GROUP FLOOD INSURANCE POLICY



FEMA





YOU HAVE BEEN ISSUED A FLOOD INSURANCE POLICY

When you received disaster assistance for repairing or replacing your flood damaged property, you also received flood insurance under the Group Flood Insurance Policy (GFIP). FEMA and its National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) have prepared this resource to help you understand your flood insurance policy. This Summary of Coverage includes information about flooding, items covered under your flood insurance policy, the claims process, and deductibles.

Please keep in mind, this resource is a summary of your coverage and not your official contract of insurance. Any differences between the following information and your policy will be resolved in favor of your policy. If you have questions, call NFIP Direct at **(800) 638-6620**.

HOW DOES THE NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM DEFINE A FLOOD?

Your NFIP flood insurance policy covers direct physical losses, damage, or loss caused by a flood. In simple terms, a flood is an excess of water on land that normally is dry. The official definition used by the NFIP is “A general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of two or more acres of normally dry land area or of two or more properties (at least one of which is your property) from:

- Overflow of inland or tidal waters;
- Unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source;
- Mudflow*; or
- Collapse or subsidence of land along the shore of a lake or similar body of water as a result of erosion or undermining caused by waves or currents of water exceeding anticipated cyclical levels that result in a flood as defined above.”

**Mudflow is defined as, “A river of liquid and flowing mud on the surfaces of normally dry land areas, as when earth is carried by a current of water. Other earth movements, such as landslide, slope failure, or a saturated soil mass moving by liquidity down a slope, are not mudflows.”*



Flooding can happen just about anywhere it rains or snows. An area at high risk of flooding is identified as a Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) on Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs). Your property is in a mapped SFHA which means it's in an area where there is a high possibility of flooding, and, of being flooded again.

If your property remains in an SFHA at expiration, you must purchase your own flood insurance policy. See **page 6**, What Happens After My GFIP Expires, for more detail.

Complete terms can be found in the Standard Flood Insurance Policy (SFIP) form, available at floodsmart.gov/SFIP. You may also want to visit msc.fema.gov to view current flood maps in your community and contact your local insurance agent or NFIP Direct at **(800) 638-6620**.





INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR POLICY

The GFIP provides coverage for your building and contents. The amount of coverage you have can be found in the Group Flood Insurance Policy that you received in your welcome packet.

What Does My Flood Insurance Cover?

The following provides a general overview of items covered and not covered by your flood insurance policy. It is not a comprehensive list, review your flood policy for complete coverage and exclusion information.

What IS insured under Building Coverage:

- The insured building and its foundation
- The electrical system
- Central air conditioning equipment, furnaces, and water heaters
- Refrigerators, cooking stoves, and built-in appliances such as dishwashers
- Permanently installed carpeting over an unfinished floor
- Permanently installed paneling, wallboard, bookcases, and cabinets
- Window blinds
- Debris removal

What IS insured under Contents Coverage:

- Personal belongings such as clothing, furniture, and electronic equipment
- Curtains
- Portable and window air conditioners
- Portable microwave ovens and portable dishwashers
- Carpets not included in building coverage
- Clothes washers and dryers
- Food freezers and the food in them
- Certain valuable items such as original artwork and furs (up to \$2,500)



Coverage Tip

There may be limited coverage available for items like couches, computers, and televisions located in a basement. Refer to your flood insurance policy for a detailed list of items covered in that area and speak to your insurance company or agent for more information.

What IS NOT insured under either Building Property or Personal Property coverage:

- Damage caused by moisture, mildew, or mold that could have been avoided by the property owner
- Additional living expenses such as temporary housing
- Most self-propelled vehicles such as cars, including their parts
- Property and belongings outside of a building such as trees, plants, wells, septic systems, walks, decks, patios, fences, seawalls, hot tubs, and swimming pools
- Financial losses caused by business interruption or loss of use of insured property
- Any damage caused by any water flow beneath the earth's surface
- The cost of complying with any ordinance of law requiring or regulating the construction, demolition, remodeling, renovation, or repair of property, including removal of any resulting debris

Understanding Your Deductible

- **If you rent your property:** You cannot file a claim for any damage to the building, but you will be able to apply the total amount of coverage to flood-damaged personal property that you own.

Deductible: \$200

- **If you own the property and its contents:** You will be able to split the total amount of GFIP coverage between the covered flood-damaged building and the flood-damaged personal property, or you can apply the total amount of coverage to either one or the other.

Deductible: \$200 for building claim and \$200 for personal property claim

- **If you own the property but not its contents:** You will be able to apply the total amount of coverage to the flood-damaged building.

Deductible: \$200

What happens after my GFIP expires?

The GFIP is only available to you for three years, providing a similar level of coverage as a regular Standard Flood Insurance Policy (SFIP). You can get a regular SFIP from an insurance agent or the NFIP Direct at any time before the three-year GFIP ends in order to replace

lapse in insurance and a flood happens again, you may not be eligible for certain federal disaster assistance.

AFTER A FLOOD

After a flood, flood insurance can help you recover quickly. If you experience a flood while covered by a GFIP, here are important things to know:



Start a Claim

Report your loss immediately to NFIP Direct and ask them about an advance payment. Then, prepare for your flood adjuster's visit.

1. Provide receipts to verify that repairs were made following the prior flood loss.
2. Separate damaged and undamaged property.
3. Take pictures of damaged property before disposing.

How Flood Damage Is Paid

Replacement Cost Value (RCV) is the cost to rebuild a structure using same materials. Actual Cash Value (ACV) is the cost to replace insured property less the value of physical depreciation.

If you make a claim and your building coverage is within 80% of the replacement cost of your home, and your home is your principal residence, your claim will be settled based on replacement cost (up to the amount of coverage you purchased). Claims for personal





FEMA



Congress created the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) in 1968 to reduce future flood damage through floodplain management, and to provide people with flood insurance through individual agents and insurance companies. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) manages the NFIP. As required by Congress, this document was prepared by the NFIP to help flood insurance policyholders understand their policy.

For more information about NFIP flood insurance, contact your insurer or agent, or call **(800) 621-3362**.

If you are deaf, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability and use relay services, call **711** from your TTY.

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